The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,352.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2 00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

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One square	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
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One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1. 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Julians street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the 'Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 13, 1864.

S. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near y opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

D. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—1y*

W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK. | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED. | J. J. SCHELL.

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct. 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON, *Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer*, CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA., will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
April 6, '66-tf.

Hardware, &c.

WM. BARTLEY. | S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER having formed a partnership, on the 1st day of April, 1866, in the *HARDWARE and FARM MACHINERY TRADE*, now invite the public to examine their mammoth stock, which they will sell at low figures, *for cash*. [apr.27,'66.

IRON AND NAILS, at lowest cash prices, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful; Pure Liberty White Lead; Penn Treaty White Lead; Mansion White Lead; China Gloss; Turpentine; Flaxseed Oil; Copal and Demar Varnish; Brushes of all kinds, for sale cheap, at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES, Sneds and Harvesting Implements in great variety, and at all prices, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINES and the great anti-Cog-Wheel Wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, Gum Spring Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and Straw Cutters, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware: Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the *Cheapest Coal Oil* in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzger's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES. Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCK-EYE REAPERS and MOWERS, with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful *Dropping* invention. Also, a few "*Farmer Mowers*" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS, of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheaper and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHNS, for Mineral Water, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE—Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c., &c. Shot Guns, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c., at Hartley & Metzger's.

50 BEREA GRINDSTONES and and Fixtures, at Hartley & Metzgers.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE; the best White-wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town, at Hartley & Metzger's.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S to get your money back.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.
may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furbished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber having taken out license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Pa.
Jan 19, '66—3m WM. DIBERT.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

The Bedford Gazette.

SLAVERY IN THE EARLY DAYS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

D. Appleton & Co. have published a volume entitled "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts," by Geo. H. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, and Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Contributors to the History of Slavery in Massachusetts will always be acceptable to the American student. The part played by that State in forming public opinion on subjects connected with our recent conflict, gives singular interest to her early connection with human bondage. An investigation of the manner in which she gradually adopted Abolition views, and became their propagandist, is worthy of the attention of our most philosophical writers.

Mr. Moore has undertaken that task so far as the early history of Massachusetts is concerned, and gives us the result of his labors in a handsome octavo of two hundred and fifty pages. Skilfully arranged and pleasantly written, it will add greatly to his present fame as a historian, and we doubt not will find very numerous readers—in Massachusetts, many critics.

Mr. Everett taught us to believe that Massachusetts was always anti-slavery. He maintained that her opinions on that point had never changed. He affirmed that the South and the North had once coincided in their views, and that what ever modification had taken place, had been in the South, which had become more and more pro-slavery because of her growing interest in the production of cotton. But Massachusetts had always been true to his pristine faith.

Mr. Moore's volume has a very different story to tell. It destroys a very delightful New England delusion. Massachusetts has always carried herself with such prudish dignity in the family of States, her younger sisters have hitherto so unhesitatingly accepted her assertions of her exemplary virtues and spotless character, that we doubt not they will enjoy with zest Mr. Moore's disclosures of her doings years ago, and giggle among themselves at the pretty pranks she played when she was a girl.

Slavery began in Massachusetts with the enslaving of captured Indians in the Pequod war. Through fear of their escape and consequent revenge, many of them were exported to Bermuda, the worthy Puritans finding that traffic very profitable. Gov. Winthrop mentions, that through the Lord's great mercy, a number of them had been taken, of whom the males were sent to Bermuda, and the females distributed through the Bay towns, to be used as domestic servants. There is something very amusing in the coolness of these proceedings. Capt. Stoughton (page 7), who assisted in the work of exterminating the Pequods, after his arrival in the enemy's country, wrote to the Governor of Massachusetts (Winthrop) as follows:

"By this pinnance you shall receive forty-eight or fifty women and children; concerning which there is one, I formerly mentioned, that is the fairest and largest that I saw among them, to whom I have given a coat to clothe her. It is my wish to have her for a servant if it may stand with your good liking, else not. There is a little squaw that Steward Calacut desireth, to whom he hath given a coat. Lieut. Davenport also desireth one, to wit: a small one, that hath three marks upon her stomach. (Here the good Puritan captain gives a drawing he had taken of the marks.) He desireth her, if it will stand with your liking. Sosamon, the Indian, desireth a little squaw, which I know not."

The expatriation of the Indians led to the commencement of the slave trade. A vessel, the *Desire*, of 120 tons, one of the first built in the colony, (1636) was used for that purpose. The thing was not done in secret or indirectly, but by the authorities. Thus we find in a letter to the Governor:

"Mr. Endicott and myself salute you in the Lord Jesus. We have heard of a division of women and children in the Bay, and would therefore be glad of a share, viz: a young woman or girl, and a boy if you think good. I write to you for some boys for Bermuda."

The Salem slave-ship *Desire*, brought negroes in exchange for Indians, from the West Indes. Downing, in a letter to his brother-in-law, George Winthrop, (1645), writes:

"A war with the Narragansetts is very considerable to this population, for I doubt whether it be not sin in us, having power in our hands, to suffer them to maintain the worship of the Devil, which their powwows often do. *Secondly*—if, upon a just war the Lord should deliver them into our hands, we might easily have men, women and children enough to exchange for Moors, which will be more gainful pillage to us than we conceive for I do not see how we can thrive until we get a stock of slaves sufficient to do all our business, for our children's children will hardly see this great continent filled with people, so that our servants will still desire freedom to plant for themselves, and not stay but for very great wages. And I suppose you know very well how we shall maintain twenty Moors cheaper than one English servant. The ships that shall bring Moors may come home laden with salt, which may bear most of the charge, if not all of it."

But the colonists were not content with transportation, they tried their hands at slave breeding. Mr. Moore gives (page 8) an amusing unsuccessful instance of this kind in the case of Mr. Maverick's negress. We must refer the reader who is inquisitive on this interesting topic to the book for particulars.

By the law of Massachusetts slaves were not permitted to be abroad after nine o'clock at night; they were prohibited from improper intercourse or contracting marriage with whites. Their increase having been found unprofitable, was looked upon with disfavor. It did not reimburse the insidental loss of service. Little negroes "when weaned were given away like puppies." The master might deny baptism to his slaves. They were continually advertised in the Boston newspapers for sale.

"Just arrived and for sale, a prime lot of negro boys and girls."

It was quite a recommendation if one had had the small-pox; the fact was duly put forth in the advertisement. Boston sometimes did things about which she has had a good deal to say in the way of denunciation of those who more recently have copied her example, by separating negro families at the auction block.

"A likely woman about nineteen years of age, and a child of about six months, to be sold together or apart."

Ah! Boston, Boston!—"*or apart*"—and the mother is only nineteen years old. These advertisements continued to appear in the newspapers until after the Declaration of Independence. Remonstrance against such atrocities then began to arise, in view of the fact that the colonists were at that moment contending with the mother country for their own freedom.

The same arguments were used in behalf of negro slavery in the seventeenth century that we have been familiar with in the middle of the nineteenth. Judge Sewell, writing in 1700, enumerates them as the four following:

First.—Blackamoors are the posterity of Cham, and therefore are under the curse of slavery.

Second—The niggers are brought out of a Pagan country into places where the Gospel is preached.

Third—The Africans have wars with one another, and our ships bring lawful captives taken in those wars.

Fourth—Abraham had servants bought with his own money, and born in his house.

Thus sustained, the slave trade long continued in Massachusetts. Mr. Moore gives (page 66) a copy of the instructions of a mercantile firm to the captain of one of their slave ships, 1685, directing him to make the best of his way to the coast of Africa, and invest his cargo in slaves. They show him how to proceed in a critical inspection of the negroes before paying for them; and he must do for the preservation of the health of his cargo, since on that the profits of the voyage will depend. They sagaciously observe, that all other risks but the death of the slaves, the underwriters are accountable for. Of the factors on the coast he must beware, lest they cheat him, since like the Israelites of old, they do whatever is right in their own eyes. His compensation among other things, is to be four slaves out of every hundred, and four at the place of sale. They wish to have as particular information as can be obtained as to the prospect of selling a load of New England rum, and conclude their letter by committing him and his ship to the goodness of the Almighty Disposer of all events.

The prohibition of the slave trade was at length effected in Massachusetts in 1788. It was enacted that no citizen of the Commonwealth, or other person residing in the same, shall import, transport, buy or sell any of the inhabitants of Africa as slaves or servants for a term of years, on penalty of fifty pounds for every vessel fitted out or employed in the trade. All insurance on such vessels to be void. That there were Massachusetts ships at that time at sea is obvious, for this act expressly exempts them.

Much interest has been felt of late years to know when and under what circumstances slavery ceased to exist in Massachusetts. The fact that Daniel Webster had not been able a few years before his death to determine this question satisfactorily, is pretty good evidence that it was doubtful. In 1836 Chief Justice Shaw made an interesting statement on this point. How or by what act particularly slavery was abolished in Massachusetts, whether by the adoption of the opinion in Somerset's case, as a declaration and modification of the common law, or by the Declaration of Independence, or by the Constitution of 1780, it is not very easy to determine, and it is rather a matter of curiosity than utility; it being agreed on all hands, that if not abolished before, it was so by the Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Moore, in conclusion on this point, remarks:

"The reader of these notes cannot fail to notice the strong resemblance in the mode of the extinction of slavery in Massachusetts and that of villenage in England. Of the latter, Lord Mansfield said, in 1785, that 'villians in gross may, in point of law, subsist at this day, but the change of manners and customs has abolished them in point of fact.' If the parallel may be continued, it could be said with equal justice, that slavery having never been formally prohibited by legislation in Massachusetts, continued to subsist in point of law until the year 1866, when the grand Constitution Amendment terminated it forever throughout the limits of the Central States."

The reader will find Mr. Moore's "Notes" full of lucidly arranged information, much of it now published for the first time, and not a small part derived from sources of difficult access. Its style is clear, earnest and powerful; the author's industry and ability admirable; his book has a vivacity and picturesqueness that will secure for it general attention.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

AN UNEXPECTED REBELLION.

Bradford county is the last place in the world where we would expect to find dissatisfaction on the part of Republicans with the action of the Disunion Rump at Washington. Wihnot has there reigned supreme for years, and the handful of Democrats of that county who earnestly contended for the doctrines of the fathers, were frequently beaten by a majority of four thousand.

We are greatly pleased to see that Truth is asserting its power, even in the benighted county of Bradford. A meeting of members of the Republican party, favorable to the policy of President Johnson, was lately held at Towanda. This meeting derives its importance as much from the character of the actors in it, as from the numbers who attended, and the enthusiasm that pervaded it.

The President was Col. Allen McKean, a son of Hon. Samuel McKean, formerly United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Col. McKean has been an influential member of the Republican party from the date of its birth.—He has been the Prothonotary of the county, and member of the Legislature. Among the other prominent participants in the proceedings, we notice E. W. Smith, Esq., and Hon Henry W. Tracy, who was twice elected to the Legislature of the State, and was the late Republican member of Congress from the Bradford district.

We clip the following resolution from the proceedings:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting neither of the conventions which have assembled at Harrisburg and placed in nomination, candidates for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have succeeded in nominating a candidate whose political record, antecedents, and present surroundings will justify the loyal men, who approve and sustain the President, in giving either of them at present a hearty support. Therefore they recommend the calling of a convention of the friends of the President to put in nomination, a candidate for Governor of this Common wealth whom they can more cheerfully and consistently support.

In pursuance of this resolution Senatorial and Representative delegates were appointed to a convention to nominate a third candidate for Governor. The meeting also declared that they were "unalterably opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering 'universal amnesty,' for 'universal suffrage,'" and appointed a committee to establish a Johnson paper in Towanda. Vigilance committees were also provided for to act in every district of the county.

We have seen nothing lately more significant than the proceedings of this meeting. It is in vain for the Disunionists to underiake to convince thinking people that the war was fought to keep them in power, and not for the Union. When such a meeting, composed of such men, is held in Bradford county, it means something. The Union men in the Republican party, find there is no place for them in the Rump led by Sumner and Stevens. They are everywhere on the revolt, and "will fight it out on that line," till the present Disunion leaders at Washington are driven from power.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

A FIGHT WITH A LIONESS.—In Wombwell's menagerie, in Stirling, England, recently, D'Avey, the lion hunter, entered the den with the performing group of lions, when one of the lionesses, turning round upon him, seized him by the left leg. D'Avey seived his rifle and brought it down with full force upon the lioness' head, breaking the stock of his rifle in two and freeing himself from the grasp of the lioness. At the next performance the lion hunter again entered the den, when the lioness, immediately flew at him a second time. D'Avey was armed with a heavy stick; a severe struggle ensued as to who was to be master, the lioness repeated flying at D'Avey, and he meeting her at each charge and driving her back, until she finally settled down in a corner completely cowed and subdued. D'Avey escaped with no further injury than a slight flesh wound and a torn dress.

YOUNG AMERICA.—A lady, teaching her little daughter, four years old, pointed to something in the book, and asked—

"What is that, my dear?"

"Why, don't you know?" inquired the child.

"Yes," said the mother, "but I wish to find out if you know."

"Well," responded the little miss, "I do know."

"Tell me then, if you please," said the lady.

"Why, no, insisted the little one, with an arch look; you know what it is, and there is no need of saying any thing more about it."

AN EXPERIMENT.—"Dennis, darlint, och, Dennis, what is it you're doing?"

"Whist, Biddy, I's trying an experim nt."

"Murder! what is it?"

"What is it did you say? Why it's giving hot wather to the chickens I am, so they'll be afther laying boiled eggs!"

THAT SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

A Transparent and Impudent Swindle.

"The Soldiers' Convention," so called, held in the Academy of Music on Tuesday was without question the most impudent Abolition swindle ever attempted by that infamous party. But few soldiers of any merit were in attendance at it: the great body of it being composed of bummers and loafers some of whom on Tuesday evening displayed their valor in Lager Beer Saloons by abusing the bar tenders, and refusing to settle for their beverages. These fellows,

"Who never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the divisions of a battle know
More than a spinster,"

have the inconceivable audacity to speak for the thousands of meritorious soldiers scattered throughout our State. This convention was not only an Abolition gathering, but it was of the genuine Radical stripe, as will be seen by the following resolution which it passed almost unanimously:

Resolved, That the loyal majority in Congress deserves our gratitude, that radical evils require radical remedies, and that the nation should take no step backward in its march to the grand destiny that surely await unfaltering, persistent adherents to the cause of equal freedom.

The drawer of this resolution prefaced it with a speech. "He said there was not a word in the resolutions offered by the Committee endorsing Congress.—Soldiers were indebted to the loyal members for support, and it would not do now to go back on those members for ANDREW JOHNSON or any other man."

But the action of this miserable gathering in excluding and insulting Democratic veterans who were regularly elected, was in keeping with their usurping partizans in Congress expelling regularly elected Democratic Congressmen. In order to give our readers an idea of the infamy of these Abolition creatures we will direct their attention to the course pursued in regard to the delegation from Cumberland, Gen. Geary's own county. In pursuance of the call for a County Convention of Soldiers, the meeting took place, and as we learn from the Carlisle *Volunteer*, "about one hundred and fifty from the rural districts were in attendance." "It soon became evident," says the *Volunteer*,

"To the astonished followers of Sumner and Stevens, who had expected to have everything their own way, that out of about one hundred and seventy delegates present, fully one hundred and fifty of them repudiated the nomination of John W. Geary, and enthusiastically favored the election of Hiester Clymer. Five delegates were elected to the Pittsburg Convention, every one of whom is an ardent supporter of Mr. Clymer; and resolutions were adopted denouncing the radical disunionists in Congress, declaring that the Southern States are entitled to immediate representation, avowing their opposition to negro suffrage, and endorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson and the nomination of Hiester Clymer.

The delegation elected from Cumberland county, came on to the Convention, and here is the way they were treated. This is their own statement which we have in their own hand writing:

In pursuance of a call by Maj. Gen. Hartranft, for a soldiers' Convention, the soldiers of Cumberland county met in convention at Carlisle on Monday, the 28th of May, 1866 to select delegates to represent them at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 5th of June following.—There were in attendance at this Convention about one hundred and eighty honorably discharged soldiers, many of whom had been veterans, and who selected as their delegates Captains A. S. Woodburn, S. C. Wagner, W. P. Floid, J. A. Graham and Isaac H. Graham. These delegates in accordance with the wish of their fellow soldiers came to this city, presented their credentials *to what purported to be a Convention* and were ruled out in the following disgraceful manner:

"After the temporary organization a committee of one from each Congressional district was elected on credentials. When the fifteenth district, which embraces Cumberland county was called, instead of reading the committee men named by the delegation, the Secretary read the name of Colonel Speakman, who was neither named or selected by the delegation. This committee on credentials was chosen by those who seemed to have the wires set, and who were playing upon them for their own use, or to the interest of a political faction. When the committee reported they gave seats to a self constituted delegation, thus excluding those whom the soldiers of Cumberland county had chosen to represent them, or in other words to those who had been defeated in the Carlisle convention, and this for the simple reason that the *bona fide* delegates would not pledge themselves to support Geary running upon a Thad. Stevens platform. This report of the Committee was accepted by the convention; the duly elected delegates were deprived of their seats, without further inquiry. This, Mr. Editor, is the action of a party which proclaims itself the "soldier's friends." This circumstance fixes one thing beyond cavil, and that is so far as they can hoodwink and gull the soldiers they vociferate loudly in our praises with laudable zeal, but as soon as the soldier assumes the province of thinking and acting for himself, they immediately turn him the cold shoulder and treat him with insult. The Republicans of this State especially, have played this game ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, of sailing into power and position on the hard earned merits of the soldier, but we think after this last crowning act of treachery and duplicity to him, that they will be unable even in their degenerate ranks, to find men so lost to every principle of honor and consistency, as to attempt again the exploded farce of the "Boys in Blue."

Captain ISAAC H. GRAHAM,
" A. S. WOODBURN,
" W. P. FLOID,
" J. A. GRAHAM,
" S. C. WAGNER.

LOOKING AT THE DARK SIDE OF IT.

Some people in the North appear inclined to put the worst face upon everything which occurs in the southern states. Affairs there are bad enough; the South has always been a frontier and, in which the laws were less respected, and violence more frequent, than in the more thickly settled and freer East. But it is of no use, but only mischievous, to insist that the whole of that region is lawless, depraved, and irretrievably given over to violence.—The southern states are, by our own act, part of the Union; we are determined they shall remain so; and as we mean they shall live in the same house with us, it seems only sensible and prudent to try to make the best, instead of the worst, of our companions.

Those people who see in the Memphis riot, and in every other occurrence of that kind, a proof that the southern people ought not to be represented in Congress, and that the greater number of them ought to be disfranchised—as though that would make them contented or peaceable—remind us, in their indiscriminate suspicion and dislike, of an old story told of the people of Cornwall in the last century. A ship was wrecked upon the Cornish coast, and it happened that the only one of the crew saved alive was a monkey. Jocko was taken to a fire, dried, and warmed, and thereupon strictly interrogated as to his nativity, where the ship belonged, whither she was bound, &c., &c.

He made such answers as he could, which his questioners vainly tried to understand. No one in that region had ever seen a monkey: they took his chatterings and grimaces to be some foreign lingo; and finally it was determined to have him regularly examined, and his case decided on by a jury. Jocko was once more rigidly questioned by a magistrate in presence of the jury; he made answer, as before, in a tongue none of the natives understood. Thereupon, tied hand and foot, he was locked up in the jail, while the jury deliberated upon his case. It did not need a long time for the twelve wise men to agree upon a verdict; they declared 'He is a Frenchman and a Papist—hang him.' And accordingly Jocko was hanged.

It seems to us that, now and there a Northern journal or Congressman is inclined to think of and treat the southern people—or at least a considerable part of them—much as the Cornish jury treated poor Jocko. We do not think it the wisest method.—*N. Y Evening Post. Rep.*

"ABOUT MIDDLING."—Old Rev. Mr. R——, was one day attending the funeral of one of the members of his church, when, after praising the many virtues of the deceased, he turned to the bereaved husband and said:

"My beloved brother, you have been called to part with one of the best and loveliest of wives—"

Up jumped the sorrow-stricken husband, interrupting the tearful minister by sorrowfully saying—

"O, no, Brother R., not the best: but about middling—about middling, Brother R."

EVERY woman has a right to be what age she pleases, for if she were to tell her real age no one would believe her.

THE best toast of the season, was, we believe, given by a typo, a short time since, viz: "Woman—the edition is large and no man should be without a copy!"

IF there is a heaven on earth, it is on a soft couch by your own fireside, with your wife on one side, and a smiling baby on the other; a clear conscience a dozen cigars, and a knowledge that you are out of debt, and don't fear the tailor, or sheriff, or the devil.

THE Editor of a country paper in Wisconsin says that he felt called upon to publish Father Lewis' sermon on the "Locality of Hell," as it is a question in which nearly all his readers were deeply interested.

YOUNG men, live temperately—go to church—attend to your affairs—love all the pretty girls—marry one of them—live like men, and die a christian.

"SONNY, does your father take a paper?" "Yes, sir, two of 'em. One of 'em belongs to Mr. Smith and the other to Mr. Thompson. I hook 'em both off the stoop as reg'lar as can be."

WHEN they want to frighten a negro down South they tell him the "Freedmen's Bureau" is after him, and he will flee faster than if chased by a pack of bloodhounds.

WHO is it that is in two situations at once? A lover; for when he is beside his fair one he is beside himself.

THE editor who kissed his sweetheart saying "please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper "liberty of the press."

MANKIND should learn temperance from the moon—the fuller she gets the smaller she looms before.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....June 15, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

THE CLIMBER.

A Campaign Paper.

The undersigned propose to publish a campaign paper to be entitled "The Climber," the first number of which will be issued on the 4th of July next, and continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication will be devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It will contain sixteen columns of matter and will be filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

TERMS:

Ten copies to one address, cash in advance, $5 00
Twenty " " " " 8.00
Less than ten copies to one address. 60 cts per copy.

Get up your clubs and send in your orders at once. No attention paid to any order unless accompanied by the cash. Persons getting up clubs should be particular to specify in their orders the name of the person to whom they wish the package addressed, as all the papers in the club will be sent to one person for distribution. Address,

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF WHITE MEN.

It is reported that Gov. Curtin has signed the bill passed by the Disunionists of the last Legislature, disfranchising citizens of this Commonwealth who are *charged* with being "deserters." This bill is predicated upon the Act of Congress disfranchising "deserters," recently pronounced unconstitutional by Judge King, of this Judicial District, as well as by the Judges of some five or six other Common Pleas districts in this State. The Governor hesitated long before he affixed his signature to the bill in question, but his spinal column was not strong enough to resist the pressure brought to bear upon it by Thad. Stevens & Co. Poor, miserable weakling! The dearest rights of thousands of his fellow citizens might have been protected by firmness on his part, but his terror of the party lash compelled him to cancel, by a single stroke of his pen, the blood-bought immunities of Pennsylvania freemen. Though there be nothing else in Curtin's whole official record to disgrace him in the public estimation, this one act alone is sufficient to brand his name with eternal infamy. The signing of this bill will cling to him like a shirt of Nessus, and long after he shall have passed into the silence of the grave, the descendants of the men robbed by him of their citizenship, will couple his name with curses and link his memory with bitterest contumely. But the infamous enactment just signed by the Governor, will be a dead letter upon the statute-book. Not a single man will be deprived of his rights, infernal as is its conception and devilish as is its purpose. We want the scoundrels who concocted this scheme for making negroes out of white men, distinctly to understand, that the friends of the White Man's Liberty, *intend to play the last card in this game.* They hold the winning hand and do not mean to be euchred. "Disfranchise deserters!" Pah! We'll show you a trick worth two of that before you get through with your cowardly knavery. The Act of Congress upon which your "disfranchising" law is based, is now before the Supreme Court of the State. If there are three honest men upon that bench, three men who have not bartered their souls for political favor, three men who are not fools, cowards, or knaves, the Act of Congress aforesaid will be decided unconstitutional. But if a majority of the court should be foolish, timid, or knavish enough to declare that Act of Congress constitutional, then we say to every man who is charged with being a "deserter," possess your soul in patience; not a hair of your head shall be hurt. You shall still, in spite of legislative tyranny, in spite of judicial wrong, in spite of the machinations of the Devil himself, stand under the broad ægis of the Constitution, a citizen and *a legal voter.* Fear not. The time is no longer when the howling dervishes and roaring bulls of Bashan of the Abolition Disunion party, can influence, with their bawling and braying, the powers that be. Be firm, "trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry."

A CIVIL NECESSITY.

Office holders and those dependent upon their smiles, affect to be much embarrassed to ascertain which side honor requires them to take in the contest between Radicalism and the President.

Strange that *they* should misunderstand the practical workings of the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." Since 1861, the Republicans have had a just claim to the enjoyment of office, and most valiantly have they asserted their right. The records show that *twice* as many appointments were made *in the civil service* under Mr. Lincoln as have been made by all of his predecessors. Of this, Democrats had no right to complain, and for five years they have patiently "stood out in the cold," and despite the subtle acts of a despotic foe have gallantly maintained their principles and their organization.

Suppose there *is* difficulty in deciding which wing of the Republicans is the party that triumphed in 1861 and 1864, it still does not affect the Democracy, and can in no manner entitle them to claim the spoils of office.

If the President would assume to dictate to Congress whom they should select to fill the offices at their disposal he would justly merit and would undoubtedly receive the severest rebuke, and yet he has precisely the same right to do this as Congress has to dictate to him the recipients of his official favors. Upon this subject the Radicals have themselves settled the question. Who does not remember that within a brief two years the Radical shibboleth was, "THE PRESIDENT IS THE GOVERNMENT. Oppose the President and you oppose the Government. All men are traitors who do not support the President." Such were the daily utterances of the shoddy loyalists. Mr. Lincoln himself sanctioned the doctrine, and their whole party acted upon it. The unlawful seizure and imprisonment of thousands of Democrats have indelibly impressed upon our minds this doctrine in all its length and breadth. If then, Lincoln, as President, was the Government, so Johnson, as President, is the Government, and we commend to their lips the chalice so rudely pressed to ours.

The offices are in the gift of the Executive. If he believes his policy will restore the Union and give prosperity to the whole people, and if he believes he can strengthen his cause through the offices at his disposal, he should at once and determinedly use the means the Constitution and laws have given him. Three fifths of the Republicans are with the President, but through the controlling influence of their party machinery their voice is stifled, they are induced to be silent by the false assurance that all will yet be well; that the differences will yet be healed. They forget that Andrew Johnson proclaimed from the steps of the Presidential mansion, that *these men "are traitors."* The hour for fraternization, has past, the breach is irreparable, the separation is final.

Upon the question of reconstruction the Democracy in solid phalanx are supporting the policy of the President. They seek none of the offices. They have no just claim to them. They regard the contest as one of principle—one of greater importance was never submitted to American people. Its defeat will forever sink the last hope of our free institutions, its triumph will make a glorious future possible for our noble country.

The influence of office holders *for good* is but slight; *for evil* they may be all powerful. As supporters of a measure they weigh but little; as its opposers they are always felt. In a close contest, their opposition may turn the scale. In a deadly struggle with "traitors," can it be that the President will permit his office holders to range themselves under the banner of treason and throw into the breach against him the influence and position they hold at his pleasure? Measuring the vigor of the foe and the magnitude of the issue, is it not plainly his duty to use with unsparing hand every means that the Constitution and laws have cast upon him?

Under the sway of the Radicals, "Military Necessity," was held to justify *any violation* of the Constitution and laws, and now we hold that "Civil Necessity" enjoins the vigorous use of every means that are vested in the Executive under the plain terms of the organic and statute laws. The union of the States is the life of the nation. Let the law of the land be wielded to preserve that life. The foe is a dangerous one and must be vanquished. The disease is desperate and efficient remedies must be resorted to. Halting measures will not answer. A clean sweep must be made. *Patriotic* support of the President will not do. Works must show the faith of these gentlemen. They cannot support Johnson and Stevens, they must love the one and hate the other. They must support the President's policy, they must speak favorably of it, they must support those who support it and oppose those who oppose it. Determined, prompt and energetic action on the part of the Executive, is vitally essential. He can afford to be bold in sustaining the right.

WILL GEARY BE WITHDRAWN?

There is considerable talk, just now, in political circles, of a withdrawal of the present candidate of the Abolition Disunionists for Governor. We hope that there may be no serious intention on the part of the Disunion managers to change their nomination, for GEARY is the man, above all others, whom we can defeat with the greatest ease. But there is so much dissatisfaction in the ranks of our opponents, with the "life-long democracy" of Geary, with his miserable military record, with his equivocal position on the railroad question and with his endorsement of the extreme radicalism of Thad. Stevens, that we apprehend they are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing him from the canvass. There are quite a number of leading "Republican" papers that refuse to support him, and the rebellion in Bradford county, one of the "Republican" strongholds, is also getting to be a serious affair, so that for the sake of saving their party from utter rout, they may compel Geary to decline in favor of a new candidate. The Johnson "Republicans" in the State who will not vote for Geary under any circumstances, are estimated at some 30,000. This fact, too, will be a strong inducement to the Disunion leaders to change their base. But we shall see what we shall see.

A SCREW LOOSE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The "Republican" party, so-called, is becoming more and more demoralized, as the election approaches. In Allegheny county the Johnson "Republicans" are well organized, under the leadership of Ex. Gov. W. F. Johnston, Col. McKelvy, W. Hampton, and other prominent politicians. They will be able to poll several thousand votes. The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, a "Republican" paper, opposes the "reconstruction plan" of Congress, whilst the *Commercial*, of the same city, is in a state of oscillation between the President and Congress. The "Republican" convention of Allegheny county, met a few days ago, and acted in a spirit that will certainly alienate from its nominees every Johnson man in the county. They endorsed Thad. Stevens from one end to the other; denounced President Johnson and generally ostvenomed all the Disunion vermin, from Sumner in the Senate to the Hessian in the office of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. But the rank and file of the party gave notice to the Convention, in advance, that their ticket would be defeated if they endorsed Stevens and the Radicals. For instance a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, who writes over the signature of "An Old Republican," talked as follows:

"Will the Convention follow Stevens, Sumner, Wade, Butler and Schurz; or the President, Seward, Stanton, Grant and Sherman? If the counsels of the former are to be adopted, and their principles incorporated into the party creed it will not be very important who should be nominated to the Legislature or county offices. The ticket will be doomed to defeat from the day it shall be made. If the teachings and advice of the latter be received and followed, we shall have peace, union, strength and success.

"*We cannot succeed this Fall on the Reconstruction Committee's plan.* We do not deserve to succeed on such a platform. We can succeed if Congress will, without delay, admit the *loyal* members elected from Tennessee, Arkansas and other States, to seats in that body, excluding all who have been disloyal and traitorous. We cannot defend ourselves for excluding loyal men on any satisfactory ground. * * *Let not the coming Convention repeat the insanefolly of the Harrisburg State Convention.*"

THE FENIAN UPRISING.

The Fenian invasion of Canada is at an end. We don't like war, in any of its phases, but we had hoped that Fenianism might give England a sound thrashing. That perfidious Albion would have received a thorough trouncing, had it not been for the trickery of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, we have no doubt. It is all right to enforce the neutrality laws, but there might have been a little less vigor exercised in doing so, without putting Mr. Seward in the wrong. England played false to both the North and the South, during the late civil war, and we owe her no favors for prolonging our unfortunate troubles. But, thanks to W. H Seward, she is in no present danger of retribution. The Fenian forces, after fighting several severe battles, and gaining victories in all of them, have been compelled to surrender to the U. S. troops, and thus has ended this last unfortunate blow for the freedom of Ireland.

THE PITTSBURG SWINDLE.

Pursuant to a call signed by General Hartranft, the soldiers in a number of the counties of this State held conventions and appointed delegates to a State convention which was to have been held at Pittsburg on the 5th inst. The ostensible purpose of this Convention was to petition Congress for an equalization of bounties. But it was surmised by many that its real object was to trick the soldier citizens into the support of Geary. The result has verified this suspicion. The Geary paper Generals got control of the Convention, and instead of confining it to its legitimate purpose, converted it into a political machine. The Clymer delegates from Cumberland, Berks and other counties, though true and tried soldiers, were not permitted to have a voice in the Convention. The most Radical Disunion resolutions were adopted. The President was slighted and sneered at and the Negro-ism of Congress fully endorsed. One resolution even referred to the Negroes as *allies of the soldiers!* One short little resolution allides to bounties—a dozen others are on the subject of the Negro and politics. Such is the Geary swindle upon the soldiers. We shall publish the resolutions in our next.

THE Democratic County Convention will be held on Tuesday next, and, we doubt not, will place in nomination an excellent ticket. The gentlemen mentioned as candidates for the various offices are among the best men in the party, and, therefore, the Convention cannot fail to make a good selection. There has always been more or less complaint by defeated aspirants for nomination, in reference to interference by what are styled "wire-workers." Whilst the "wire-workers" are generally the hard workers of the party also, and spend more time, money and labor for the benefit of the party in one campaign than those who complain of them do in their life-time, yet we say to the delegates, obey your instructions and after you have done so, obey your own judgment as to what is best for the interests of the party. We want *the people* to make the nomination, and after they are made, we want the people as well as the candidates *to be satisfied.* Every body can't be nominated, even if the "wire-workers" keep their hands off. Somebody must fail to get the nomination. Therefore, we want to see a fair expression of popular preferences, and then fair conduct on the part of those who are rejected toward those who are preferred. We say again, let delegates obey their instructions, and having done so, if the candidates for whom they are instructed cannot be nominated, let them use their own best judgment as to a choice among the others. Meanwhile, at the delegate elections, and in the Convention, and after the nominations shall have been made, let every good Democrat frown down every whisper of disaffection and rebuke even the slightest sign of opposition to the will of the majority. We must and will go into the campaign, united, harmonious and with an enthusiastic determination to roll up an unprecedented majority for the ticket.

WAR IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The combats thicken in the Republican ranks, and especially in the press, since Mr. Seward spoke out at Auburn. We give a specimen or two of the happy family. The Baliston (N. Y.) *Journal* shares in the apprehension of continued divisions, and says:

"We would like to believe that the differences between the President and Congress are not to go unreconciled beyond the present session; but we confess to an apprehension that such a desirable result is remanded to a far remoter period in the future."

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, in Mr. Seward's defence, commences an article by saying:

"It is pretty good evidence that Mr. Seward's position is the correct one for the country, that the virulent ones, the extremes of all parties, denounce it bitterly."

The Schenectady (N. Y.) *Union* praises Mr. Seward and the Cabinet as follows:

"They sustain the measures of the President in the main, not because they are his, but because, they believe them to be inseparably connected with the welfare of the country."

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Chronicle* demands an early adjustment of the difficulties of the country, and approves of Mr. Seward's position. It says:

"The people have a right to demand that the unsettled condition of things shall not be prolonged by Congressional indecision or craft. They have a right to insist that all arguments for the exclusion of the Southern States shall be predicated upon matters of national concern instead of forming part of a mere party programme. The time has gone by when the cry of 'too much haste,' 'too much precipitancy' can frighten the people from considering why Congress hangs fire upon the business of restoration."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has the independence to differ with Charles Sumner upon the questions that divide the Republican party, and commences an article by saying that—

"Exactly how the whole matter of reconstruction presents itself to the President and to Mr. Seward this speech makes very clear, and in the main the views are such as will be approved and sustained by the people."

These views are also entertained and advocated by the New York *Times*, Troy *Whig*, Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Syracuse *Standard* and Auburn *Advertiser*.

These, however, are the Conservative presses of the Republican party. The Radical presses are as fierce as Sumner and Stevens.

THE "Union League" advertises for "all soldiers out of employment to engage in *peddling pictures of Gen. Geary!*" Before the war ended the soldiers were promised by this same "Union (Disunion) League," that they would be taken care of in the distribution of the offices. But now the Leaguers must be kicked out, as in the case of the Hessian Bergner, late of the Harrisburg Post Office, before any of the "boys in blue" can get near an office. Only when they want somebody to rake their chestnuts out of the fire, do they think of nominating a soldier; and even, in that case, they take some paper hero like Geary. Peddling pictures of Geary may be a good business, if it is well followed; but we opine it isn't so lucrative as positions in post offices, custom houses, &c., now held by the Disunion members of the "Union League."

THE Gettysburg *Compiler* has lately donned a suit of new type and looks as bright as a sunrise on a clear morning. We congratulate our friend Stahle on the improvement in the appearance of his excellent journal and hope his enterprise may be rewarded with an addition of any number of cash-paying subscribers and with lots of "good" advertising and jobbing.

BLOODY RUN, June 11, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just read that progressive, one-idea paper, *The Bedford Inquirer*, and I find in it a very learned explanation of the word *Radical*. The editor must be alarmed about *Radicalism*. There is no doubt a storm brewing which will have a tendency to injure its prospects. The Latin word of which Radical is a derivative, means *a root*. I am of the ignorant rabble that the learned writer exposes and I do not make any pretensions to any knowledge of Latin. But Holy Writ says "the love of money is the root of all evil." This may be the root called Radicalism. The American people, I believe, have paid and are now paying very dear for their knowledge of Radicalism. It has been one of the most wicked roots that ever took root and grew in America. John Brown was a root of Radicalism. He tried to carry out the progressive, one-idea reform to perfection. He caused blood to flow in the execution of its philanthropic designs. He "progressed" Sharpe's rifles and pikes, in double lined boxes, from Kansas to Harper's Ferry. The secresy of the progression was no doubt like that of the plotters of ancient times that we read about: "Men love Darkness rather than Light, because their *Root* is evil." Brown or his associates killing an innocent negro for not assisting them in conspiracy, murder and treason, was a great progressive act, for did not Edwin Coppee say, when he was captured, that he was from Cedar county, Iowa; that he was a "Republican philanthropist;" that he came there to liberate the slaves? The Prince of Peace is referred to by the writer in the *Inquirer* as an example of Radical progress. How mistaken the idea! The Savior taught his followers to love their enemies; but the Radicals hate and teach hatred of their enemies. They don't want to overcome evil with good, and because President Johnson is overcoming evil with good they call him "traitor," "usurper," and declare that he ought to be hung. Just like the ancient Pharisees, they boast about their humanity, but when you examine it, you find nothing but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." Batchelder, a poor man in Boston, was employed as a watchman to guard a fugitive slave. The laws of the land required his security as a fugitive. But how did Progressive Radicalism treat this citizen for upholding the law? It shed his innocent blood. This is a fair example of Radical Reform. It is not reform—it is vengeance. The Prince of Peace never taught such progress. Such progress brought about secession and the late bloody civil war. Therefore, let these Radicals beware. For, "behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven and all the proud, yea and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble, and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of Hosts, that it shall leave them neither Root nor Branch."

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN.

CONGRESS.

The Democratic convention of Somerset county have nominated Gen. A. H. Coffroth, the present member, for re-election to the next Congress, it may be as well for us to announce the fact that Franklin county intends urging her claim to the nomination for that position. She will present before the congressional conferees the name of J. McDowell Sharpe, Esq., of this place, and his nomination with earnestness, in the full confidence that her superior claims will not be overlooked. Against the propriety of our Somerset friends expressing a *preference* for Gen. Coffroth for that position we have nothing to say, it is all right and proper that they should do so, but we scarcely think that it is intended by them *seriously* to urge his nomination in the face of the fact, that they had already had the candidate two terms.

Since the formation of the district Franklin county has presented no candidate for Congress, and has acquiesced in the choice of Somerset, and yielded him her hearty support. She now presents a candidate and asks from that county the same cheerful acquiescence and support which she accorded Mr. Coffroth on former occasions.

The candidate presented by Franklin county is well known throughout the district, and combines in a high degree all the necessary elements of an efficient and reliable representative in our national legislature. Of his high character for ability, integrity and sound Democracy it is not necessary to speak—they are universally conceded.

The Democracy of this county urge the nomination of Mr. Sharpe on the ground of his eminent ability and fitness, as well as on the indisputable claim of the county to the nomination. No other county in the district has presented a candidate but Somerset, and as she has had the Congressman for four years, she should be satisfied. In view of these facts we hope the conference will give Mr. Sharpe a unanimous nomination, and thereby render certain the election of an able and reliable representative from this district in the next Congress.—*Valley Spirit.*

HON. A. H. COFFROTH.

The largest Democratic Convention that ever assembled in Somerset, Pa. convened on the 21st of May. A most excellent county ticket was nominated; and the following resolution, introduced by Dr. W. S. Harah, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Somerset county, through their delegates in convention assembled, do hereby proclaim the Hon. Alexander H. Coffroth to be their unanimous choice for Congress; that they earnestly urge the Democrats of the district to again confer upon him the nomination, assuring them that, if he is renominated, he will be triumphantly elected. His unfaltering services to the party—his unswerving devotion to the cause of the masses of the people—his fidelity to the interests of his constituents—his ever willingness to serve all who call upon him—his great personal popularity and extensive acquaintance, make him the strongest man who can be presented by the Democratic party for the suffrages of the people.

Mr. Coffroth richly deserves the honor the gallant Democracy of Somerset county confer upon him. He has represented his District with signal ability during the most trying periods of the history of the country; his congressional history is one of unparalled success; his social qualities, his generous heart, his kindness, and affable disposition have made him a favorite with his associates. His ability and untiring industry make him an efficient legislator, and give him an influence rarely obtained by men of his age. His constituents have well and truly been served, and may be justly proud of their Representative.—*Constitutional Union.*

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—A bill was passed making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House for the year ending June 30th, 1866. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, the question being on Mr. Williams' amendment to be inserted as a substitute for the second section. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. McDougall, of California, made speeches against the amendment. The amendment was then modified by Mr. Williams, and passed by the Senate. An amendment was offered by Mr. Clark, and agreed to as a substitute for sections four and five. Several other amendments were proposed and disagreed to. The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 33, nays 11. It will be found in full elsewhere, as passed by the Senate. It now goes to the House for concurrence. It declares all persons born in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, to be citizens of the United States, and entitled to equal rights in regard to person and property, proportionate representation, according to the total population in the States, excluding Indians not taxed, but in any State where any class is not allowed to vote, except for participation in "rebellion," for the choice of electors for President or Vice President, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature, the number of Representatives from such State shall be diminished in the proportion that the number of males over twenty-one years old, of such disfranchised class, bears to the whole number of males over twenty-one in said State. It also provides that no person who has ever taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States shall hold any Government or State office unless allowed to do so by a two-third vote of Congress. It also provides for the repudiation of all Confederate debts, and for the payment of the United States war debt. Mr. Johnson gave notice that he would present a minority report at an early day. The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Fortification Appropriation bill. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Banks and Currency was instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Bureau of redemption for mutilated national currency notes. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a monument at West Point to the memory of Lieutenant General Scott. The Senate bill to amend the postal laws was passed with an amendment. The vote on the concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 28th of this month was reconsidered, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill establishing a National Bureau of Education was taken up. It was rejected after a long debate. The House agreed to a report of the Committee of Conference on the Fortification bill. The bill was then passed.—Mr. Stevens made a voluminous report detailing the transaction of the Committee on Reconstruction since its organization. A synopsis of this report will be found elsewhere. It states, at length, the condition of the South at the close of the war, and denies that the President has any power in regard to reconstruction, except to establish provisional governments, and finally arrives at the conclusion that the Southern States at the close of the war were only disorganized communities, which could not legally elect representatives, and should not be admitted without giving guarrantees of equal civil rights to all citizens and excluding from office a portion of those persons who were engaged in war against the United States. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, said that at some future time he should submit a minority report from the same committee. The House after disposing of a number of private bills, adjourned.

SENATE.—The select committee on incorporating a National Telegraph Company reported a bill granting the National Telegraph Company, organized April 16th, 1866, in New York, the right to extend telegraphic lines along all military or postal roads, and lands to aid in the construction of such lines. It also provides that Government messages shall take precedence of all others; that the United States shall be allowed to purchase the property of this company after five years, and reserves to Congress the right of granting the same privileges to any other company. The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, the question being on the amendment offered on Wednesday by Mr. Williams, to be inserted as a substitute for the second section. It apportions representation according to the whole number of inhabitants in the several States, but when any class is refused the right of suffrage the number of representatives from that State shall be diminished in the proportion that the number of males over twenty-one years of age bears to the whole number of males over twenty-one in said State. Mr. Davis of Kentucky, made a long speech against the amendment. At its close, without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of War was directed to report the amount expended in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the years 1864 and 1865. The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the selection of League Island, in the Delaware River, as a site for a navy yard. After a long discussion a vote was taken and the bill was passed—yeas 71, nays 46. The House then passed a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn on the 28th of this month (June). A reconsideration of the vote was asked, but the vote did not amount to a quorum, and the House adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All notices under this head must be pre-paid to insure insertion. The following are the rates:—Prothonotary, $5.00; Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director and Auditor, $1.00. Tickets will be printed at $1.00 per thousand, when not less than one thousand are desired

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce O. E Shannon, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are requested to announce A. J. Snively, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Please announce ISAAC D. EARNEST, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce WM. KEYSER, of Juniata township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS:—Please announce D. L. DEFIBAUGH, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce THOMAS C. REIGHARD, of Union tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—You are authorized to announce HUGH MOORE, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce GEO. W. HORN, of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY FLUKE, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce GEO. STEEL, of Hopewell township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. FIGARD, Broadtop twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce F. D. BEEGLE, of St. Clair tp., as a suitable person for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce GEO. SMOUSE, Jr., of Snake Spring tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SELLERS, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. BLACK, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention

COMMISSIONER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Joseph Souser, of Napier township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce John S. Brumbaugh, of S. Woodberry township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce David Howsare, of Southampton township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Jonathan Bowser, of Colerain township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Daniel P. Beegle, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY MOSES, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Announce the name of Isaac Grazier, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael Diehl, of Colerain township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to a nomination from the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Simon Brumbaugh, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.-1y.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'nesday.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
	14	8	9	10	11	12	13
	21	15	16	17	18	19	20
	28	22	23	24	25	26	27
		29	30	31			
Feb.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
Mar.					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'nesday.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	29	30	31				
Aug.				1	2	3	4
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Sept.							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Nov.					1	2	3
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Dec.							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*the advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Diehl & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Hoy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Reed & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Lyons; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Smith, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Fartz; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed; Deshaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa. Hershman & Greenbaum, St. Clairsville, &c.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis; Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. A. Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GROCERIES—H. C. Reamer, George Mardorff, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa. Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye; Mishler's Herb Bitters.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
J. C. Reamer—private sale
H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
S. Hickok, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's Notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Bedford County, are hereby requested to meet at their several election districts, on Saturday, the 16th day of June, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each election district in the county, which delegates will assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket to be supported by the voters of Bedford county, at the next general election; the only test of the right to vote at such delegate election, to be qualification as a legal voter and sufficient assurance that the person offering to vote, will cast his ballot for the Democratic nominees at the October election. At the same times and places, Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year will also be elected, the names of the persons chosen to be returned to the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. The delegate elections to open in the townships at 10 o'clock, A. M., and close at 2 P. M., and in the boroughs to open at 4 o'clock P. M., and close at 6 P. M.

E. F. KERR,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

STATE BANK NOTES will be at par on and after July 1st., 1866, by which time they will most probably all be withdrawn, and their places supplied by greenbacks or the notes of National Banks. The fears of some people that State bank notes will be worthless after the 10th of June, are entirely groundless, as there is a bill before Congress extending the time of their circulation a period of six months longer; and even should the bill not pass, the State bank notes in circulation after the 1st will only be subject to a tax of one-half per cent.—merely sufficient to defray the expense of sending them to their respective banks for redemption.

"SKEDADLERS."—There is quite a large sprinkling of "Republicans" in this county who are down upon the list of so-called "deserters." We call the attention to the fact that the Abolition leaders in this place rejoice over the prospect of their being made *deserters*. What do they and their friends think of this? Will they lick the feet of the men that kick them as though they were so many dogs?

INGENIOUS.—Whilst on a visit to the town of St. Clairsville, a few days ago, we were shown a church organ made by Mr. Wm. Oster, of St. Clairsville, which is really a curiosity. Mr. Oster is a farmer and constructed the instrument altogether by hand. It is full and clear in tone and proves that Mr. Oster possesses mechanical talent of a high order.

LIPPEL'S CLOTHING HALL.—See Mr. Isaac Lippel's advertisement in another column. He keeps at his Clothing Hall, every thing necessary and ornamental to the covering, of the outer man, from the chin to the ankle.

ODD FELLOWS HALL.—The I. O. of O. F. in this place, renovated and greatly improved and beautified their hall. It now presents a fine appearance and is very comfortable.

SAXTON A BOROUGH.—The town of Saxton, this county, has been erected into a borough. Saxton is a thriving place and promises soon to be a considerable town.

For the Bedford Gazette.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—*Messrs. Editors:*—I cannot leave the scenes of pleasant pastoral labors continued through more than ten years, without expressing, through you, the great regret with which I go out from the midst of a people who have been so uniformly kind, and appreciated my services beyond their merit.

I have elsewhere recorded some of the numerous benefactions of my congregation, and would now simply refer to a recent gift, very beautiful and valuable, from the ladies of my late charge, "a gift," in the language of the accompanying note, "more perishable than the love which offered it." It will be preserved whilst life lasts, associated with precious memories, a grateful memorial of christian kindness which on many occasions made glad the heart of their pastor.

I would, in connection with this, acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Charles R. Rea, who at considerable inconvenience and expense, sent nearly all my boxed goods to the Railroad station.

It would be impossible to enumerate the many tokens of sympathy and kind regard which have awakened warm emotions of gratitude during the last weeks of my stay in this place. I need no argument to convince me of my love to the valued friends I leave behind me. Separation from them is one of the greatest trials of my life. May God supply their need, give them great peace in the christian life, and an abundant entrance into the heavenly kingdom.

I would also express my gratitude for kindness shown by many persons to whom I have not sustained the relation of pastor. Messrs. Dibert and Diehl took my family, all my baggage, and a portion of my library to the Railroad without charge. My venerable friend, Stahl, rendered valuable assistance in my preparations for my removal, and refused any remuneration. Merchants furnished boxes for packing my goods, free of expense, and unpaid bills for schooling, clothing, and labor were receipted in full, whilst many pleasant "keepsakes" have been received from other sources. My heart has been deeply moved by acts and expressions of affection coming from persons "not of my fold." May the Master I have endeavored to serve reward them all, both in this life and in that which is to come.

And now I go to the far North-west. Considerations of health alone have determined the change. It is a sad necessity. I never expect to love another people more—I had almost written, as well. With sorrow I go from them, even to the beautiful land of sky-tinted waters." May we meet in the better country, where tender ties shall never be sundered, and all forms of suffering are unknown forever.

ROBERT F. SAMPLE.

Bedford, June 8, 1866.

Wherever Fashion's votaries gather—there
"Night-Blooming Cereus" scents the summer air.
Phalon & Son, manufacturers, New York. Sold everywhere.

Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery!—A cure is warranted by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment, if used when taken by persons of temperate habits,. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the Cholera of 1848, Dr. Tobias attended 40 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

Directions.—Take a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water every half hour for two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with Liniment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice in the mouth, about the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly infocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists, price 40 and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtlandt st., New York.

may11,'66.—1m

A Single Box of Brandreth's Pills contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world beside; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known, sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Pain in Head, Heartburn, Pain in the Breast-bone, Sudden Faintness and Costiveness. Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines. [may11,'66.-1m.

TRANSFORMATION.—The superstitions of antiquity are only "food for laughter" at the present day, and yet this is an age of

Miracles.

accomplished with the aid of science. For example: grey, sandy or red hair is

Changed in a Moment,

to the richest conceivable black or brown, by a simple application of

Cristadoro's Hair Dye,

Manufactured and sold by J. Cristadoro, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

MARRIED.

WALTMAN—OWEN—At the Friend's Cove Parsonage, May 24th, by Rev. Wm. M Deatrick, Wm. H. Waltman, of Friend's Cove, Lieutenant of 79th Company, 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and Miss Martha Agnes Owens, of Bean's Cove, this county.

DIED.

KEPLER—Departed this life, Saturday, 19th ult., in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Kepler, widow of the late John Tilghman Kepler, Esq., who was intimately connected with the growth of the city of Baltimore, Md., as one of its early and most enterprising merchants.

In the death of this venerable lady, we are made to feel that another mother in Israel, and as may be truly said, a nursing mother of the Church, has gone from toil to rest. Pure and dignified in sentiment, feeling and conduct, the deceased was a woman of more than ordinary bearing, and exhibited for a long course of years those shining qualities which gave her an elevated character in all the relations of human life. Early in the communion of the M. E. Church, she remained a consistent member of the same to the latest hour of her earthly existence. Her end was peace; indeed, it was full of holy triumph over death, and of blissful hope in the resurrection of the pious dead. And now she "rests from her labors, and her works do follow her." The deceased was the mother of Rev. Samuel Kepler, of the Episcopal Methodist Church, and formerly Pastor of the M. E. Church of Bedford Station.

MOORE—On the 8th instant, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Mary Moore, of Bedford township, aged 11 years, 5 months and 27 days.

HOOVER—On Friday, June 1, at his residence in Liberty township, Martin Hoover, aged 61 years, lacking one day. Mr. Hoover was an excellent citizen and died respected and beloved by all who knew him.

New Advertisements.

HOME AGAIN!!!!!

BY THE BARD OF LIPPEL'S HALL.

Home again! Home again!
From a foreign shore;
And now I'll get some handsome clothes
From LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

Far I have roamed the world around,
But none like their's can find;
To such as I could get abroad,
I had to be resigned.

But oh, it caused my heart to ache,
My countenance to fall,
To buy such clothes from others,
When I thought of LIPPEL'S Hall.

Oh, you are highly favored,
Who live on Juniata shore,
For you can always get your clothes
At LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

And all who have to travel,
Will these my words recall;
For none make clothes as good and cheap
As those at LIPPEL'S Hall.

Where you can always find the largest stock of MEN and BOY'S CLOTHING, together with PIECE GOODS for Custom order. Also a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

jun15.'66.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Bedford Borough, on FRIDAY, JULY 13th, 1866, the following described property of Jeremiah Brown, late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, to wit: One lot of gronnd in said borough of Bedford, on the south side of John street, being lot No. 3 in the plan of lots laid out by Maj. S. M. Barclay, fronting on John street 50 feet and running back 200 feet to a twenty feet alley with a story and a half frame dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lots of Samuel Bagley on the west and Henry Dorsey on the east. Terms, CASH. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

jun15.-4t. H. NICODEMUS, Adm'r.

OLIVER C. LOWRY vs. HANNAH LOWRY.—In the Court of Common Pleas for Bedford county, No. 10, April Term, 1866, alias Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And, now, April 30th, 1866, the Court, on motion of G. H Spang, Esq., Attorney for the above named Oliver C. Lowry, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Hannah Lowry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said Rule returnable on Monday, the 3d day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. O. E. SHANNON, Pro'y.

Attest:—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, June 8, 1866.

SAME vs. SAME } No. 12, April Term, 1866. Alias Subpœna in Libel for Divorce. On motion E. M. Alsip, appointed Commissioner to take testimoney, find facts and make return to said Court, at next Term, September 3d, 1866.

To Hannah Lowry and all parties interested.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioner appointed, as above stated, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 6th of July, 1866, when and where you can attend if you think proper.

jun8-4t. E. M. ALSIP, Commissioner.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, about ten miles from Cumberland, on the line of the proposed Railroad to Connellsville, on Tuesday, the 26th of June, 1866, the following valuable real estate, situated in Londonderry township, Bedford county, known as the Jacob Devore farm, containing 305 acres; about 200 acres under cultivation, and the remainder well timbered. The soil is limestone, and there is also a vein of Iron Ore upon it. There is a good two-story Dwelling House, Log Barn, and other outbuildings upon the premises. There are two apple orchards and a peach orchard upon it. The farm is well watered.

Also, A tract of warranted land, containing upwards of 80 acres, about 8 acres of which is cleared and under fence, nearly the whole being good arable land.

Also, A tract of warranted land, containing 19 acres. This tract adjoins the farm, as does also the above mentioned 80 acre tract.

Also, One other tract of warranted and patented land, containing 175 acres, adjoining lands of Wm. Bonnell and others, in Londonderry township.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, of said day.

CORNELIUS DEVORE,
MICHAEL DEVORE,
jun15.-1t.* and other heirs of said dec'd.

REASONS WHY THE *AMERICAN WATCHES*, Made at WALTHAM, Mass. IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of solid plates. No jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—accurate, simple, strong and economical. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "ancres," "lepines" and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions—the refuse of foreign factories—which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of public trial, we now make more than half of all the watches sold in the United States, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very highest grade known to chronometry, unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for less money than foreign watches, but we do assert without fear of contradiction that for the same money our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
jun8,'66.-1m] 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of

NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c.,
LADIES' COATS and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr.27,'66.

MRS. TATE AND MISS REA have returned from the city with the most beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this they have with them a lady from Philadelphi, who has experience as *a practical Milliner*, and having also arranged to have *a practical MANTUA-MAKER* from one of the city establishments, they are confident they can offer to their customers assurances of satisfaction which cannot be surpassed. [apr.20,'66.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,

ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.

may11'66.

Philadelphia Trade.

HENRY HARPER,
520 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,
Fine Gold JEWELRY,
Solid SILVER WARE,
and superior Silver Plated Ware, at Reduced Prices. [Mar.23,'66-3m.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866. *WALL PAPERS*, HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades.

March 2. 1866-3m

CARD.—LASH'S FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINE is now offered to the public as the CHEAHEST, SIMPLEST and most EFFICIENT Washing Machine in the country.

The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county, can be secured by applying soon at our store.

727 *Market Street*, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
J. S. LASH & Co.

Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market, wholesale and retail.

☞ A very liberal discount to country merchants and dealers generally. [may18.-6t.

REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers have just received a fresh invoice of

EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS;
also from Auction,
LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DRAPERS, &c.,
—at—
Greatly Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers and Dealers
In House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 Chestnut Street,
may 18.-1m. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Comprising all the best varieties of

Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Pillow and Bolster Casings,
Table Damask and Diapers,
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies,
Chamber and Bath Towels,
Towellings of all Descriptions,
Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes,
Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,

And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.

Spring Hosiery and Merino Goods,

The subscriber, with increased facilities for the transportation of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well selected stock of

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery,
Merino and Silk Vests, Drawers, etc.

New stock and at the Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 Chestnut Street,
may 18.-1m. PHILADELPHIA.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Elizabeth Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

jun.8,-6t. HORATIO J. MEANS, Adm'r.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON,
may18.-3ms. Bedford, Pa.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!

April. 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYERS & MENGEL.

Feb 16, '66-tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first and last instalment, of the amount subscribed, on or before the 1st of May. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

March 9-3m GEO. W. GUMP, Pres't.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons, trespassing upon may premises, without permission, to quit the practice, as I am determined to prosecute all such, without respect to persons, according to law. This is the last notice.

jun15.-3t.* A. B. SANDS.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

'WAY DOWN BELOW THE 'GROUND FLOOR.'

BOUGHT JUST AT THE RIGHT TIME AND TO BE SLAUGHTERED AT ONCE AT VERY LOW PRICES!

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS.

Good Calicoes at 10 cts.,
Very desirable at 16 cts,
Sold very often for best at 20 cts.
Best Makes at 22 cts,
French Lawns at 50 cts,
American Lawns at 35 cts.

Unbleached Muslin—heavy—3-4 at 15 cents,
" " " 7-8 at 18 "
" " very " 7-8 at 22 "
" " " 4-4 at 20 "
" " extra " 4-4 at 25 "

Bleached Muslin from 15 cen's up.
American and French Ginghams,
Challies, Delaines, all colors, half wool,
All wool Delaines all colors,
Barred and Plain Cambric Brilliants,
Nansook Swiss, &c., Alpacas, &c., &c.,
Bed Ticking at 35, 50 and best at 60 cents,
Sheeting Check at 25 cents—best at 31 cents.
All kinds of Flannels.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans 31 cents and upwards,
Cottonade from 25 cents up,
All wool Cassimeres from 90 cts. up,
Great bargains in Cloths.
Hosiery, Gloves. Dress Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
A large lot of Paper Collars, glazed and plain.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS.

GROCERIES:

Best Crushed Sugar 20 cents.
" Granulated " 20 "
" Pulverized " 20 "
" A " 19 "
" B " 18 "
" C " 17 "
Brown Sugar, fair article, 12 "
" good " 14 "
" extra " 15 "
" prime " 16 "
Syrups, 60 cts., $1.00, 1.50 and best Lovering 1.60.
Prime Rio Coffee at 30 cents,
Extra " " at 33 "
Tea, Rice, Spices, of all kinds, &c., &c., &c., &c.

DYE-STUFFS:

Extract of Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, &c.

TOBACCO:

Congress, Twist, Navy, Oronoco, Graveley's Natural Leaf, &c., a good article of Segars, and Smoking Tobacco.

FISH:

Mackerel in half barrels,
" " quarter "
" " eight "
Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE:

A general assortment of all kinds of Queensware.

HATS:

Summer Hats from 12½ cents up, all prices and sizes.
A large assortment of Wool and Fur Hats for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices.

CLOTHING:

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' clothing, at prices to suit the times.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A general assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.
Misses' and Children's Shoes, all kinds.
Men's and Boy's " " "

LEATHER:

A prime article of Red Sole Leather at 40 cents a pound; Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Upper Leather, &c.

CEDAR WARE:

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

COTTON CHAIN:

All numbers, at $3 50 a bundle.

STATIONERY:

Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelops, Window Paper, plain and patterns.

☞ Don't fail to call and see us, at No. 1, Anderson's Row.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

may25.'66.

THE THREE STORES!!

ANOTHER VETO!

THE HIGH PRICE BILL CAN'T PASS!

We have just received and have for sale at the lowest prices,

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

We have the best

CALICOES

at the lowest prices.

FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS

at a great reduction.

Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS

incomparably low.

American and French

Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Flannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
RICE
and everything in the Grocery line.

Remember the Three Stores,

At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, at FISHERTOWN and at MOWRY'S MILL.

Come one, Come all, and give us a call.

HERSHMAN & GREENBAUM.

jun1.-3m.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may4,'66. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy goods, of all kinds, cheap.

Call and see

jun1,'66

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

—AT THE—

NEW GROCERY STORE,

On Julianna Street, 2 doors North of J. L. Lewis' Drug Store.

H. C. REAMER

Has just opened a large assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of superior

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,

Detersive Soap,
Extra Family Soap,
Pickled Oysters, superior
Pickles, Fresh Peaches, Green Corn, Green Peas, Sardines and Macaronies, all kinds of Spices, Kellog's Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Mace, Ketchup, Worcestershire Sauce, Extracts, Lemon and Vanilla, Indigo and Indigo Blue, Corn Starch, Fannestock's unsurpassed Farina, all kinds of Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Cherries, &c.

FISH of all kinds, not caught in the Juniata. Oranges and Lemons of the finest kind.

Ground Alum Salt, Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Candles, &c., &c.

☞ Give us a call, examine our goods, and we will try to accommodate you.

may18,'66. H. C. REAMER.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from the city with a carefully selected stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

The following are among the numerous articles which may be found at my store: All kinds of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Segars and Tobacco; Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples, and Green Peas; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Lemons, &c.

All sorts of Spices, Essences, Oils, Crackers and Cakes; Fancy Soaps, all varieties; Plain Candies, assorted, of every description, and Fruit Drops; fine Candies of all kinds.

All of the above named articles, with many more, can be found one door East of the GAZETTE Office, and opposite H. F. Irvine's Regulator.

jun1.-3m. GEO. MARDORFF.

Clothing, etc.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the *BEDFORD CLOTHING* EMPORIUM, and examine our stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods,* Prices to suit the buyers.

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

apr.27,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

may25,'66.

BACK AGAIN!—GREAT BARGAINS!—ISAAC LIPPEL having returned to Bedford with a large and varied stock of ready-made Clothing, all styles and sizes, and also a large supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, invites his old friends and the public generally to call at his store, in the old stand, one door east of Dr. W. H. Watson's office and examine his goods. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods

may4,'66.

Stores, &c.

B. MC. BLYMYER. GEO. BLYMYER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM, AND TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. MC. BLYMYER & Co.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware, at the old stand of Blymyer & Son, and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN AND

Miscellaneous.

1866! PROSPECTUS 1866!
OF
"THE AGE,"

The only Democratic Daily Journal in Philadelphia.—Great Improvements and Great Inducements.—Union, Restoration, and Constitutional Liberty.

The publishers of THE AGE respectfully call attention to the Daily and Weekly issues of their popular journal.

The Daily Age contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters; and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance.—Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe, brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from the point the steamers first touch.

Terms of the Daily.—One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if prepaid.

The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

Terms of the Weekly.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17.50; twenty copies one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Ten copies, one year, $16.50; twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cts per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, is prepaid.

☞ The Weekly Age will be the great campaign paper of the Democratic Conservative Party of Pennsylvania, and will earnestly support the President in his patriotic efforts in behalf of Union, Restoration and Constitutional Liberty.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Please write the name and address plainly, and specify distinctly whether the Daily or Weekly is ordered.

Address WELSH & ROBB,
may18 | 430 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

J. W. HUGHES. } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART. }

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL* 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly *the cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
March 2, '66

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

ATTENTION, COAL-CONSUMERS!—The undersigned having leased the collieries of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company, for a period of years, are now prepared to furnish a better article of coal than has ever been mined at those collieries. We desire to call the attention of the people of Bedford county and the public generally, to this fact and that we will furnish, on the shortest notice, and at the lowest price, at Bloody Run, or Mt. Dallas, or any station on the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., any quantity of Coal that may be desired.
LANGDON & GLAZIER,
apr. 20.—3m. Riddlesburg, Pa.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '66—1y

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

SUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Remember Stephen Girard.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
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